

The Republican.

J. CASKEY, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

The following shows the time of departure and arrival on the C. & C. R. R. at Millersburg and Cleveland.

Running North.—The Express leaves Millersburg at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 10:45.

The Accommodation leaves Millersburg at 2:35 P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 5:00.

Running South.—Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 1:50 P. M.

Express leaves Cleveland at 4:00 P. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 8:37.

The Express train running North connects at Orrville with the East and West trains on the P. F. W. and C. R. R.

JOHN M. BOTTS of Virginia, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to **LETCHER**.

The news from Washington will be of some interest hereafter, the street fights between members of Congress having commenced.

The report that Spain had declared war against Mexico, is said to be without truth.

The latest news from the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is that his physicians think it inadvisable for him to return to his public duties this winter. Why don't he resign?

PENITENTIARY FULL.—There are seven hundred and twenty-two convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, being seventeen more than there are cells. The cry is "still they come."

The overland mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, made its last trip in twenty-seven days. The fare is \$100, each passenger "testing himself" on the way, probably to \$100 more.

On a test vote in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst., the entire Illinois delegation, except the Republicans, voted with the Administration members. This may be taken as an indication that Mr. DOUGLAS is also going back to the Administration.

FLOODS—DROWNED.—The December rains have been very heavy in Central and Southern Ohio, filling the rivers and streams to overflow. A mail carrier in Noble county was drowned in attempting to ford a creek, himself, horse and mail being swept away.

LAKE SUPERIOR WEATHER.—Marquette dates to Dec. 1st bring but little to interest. The mails to Ontonagon and the Sault are carried on the backs of the carriers, the snow not being sufficiently solid yet to allow of dog teams. During November 31 inches of snow fell; melting settled it one-half. Thermometer from 14 to 43 degrees above zero.

An "Old Soldiers' Convention," was had at Painesville a few days since, at which a Committee was appointed, whose duty it should be to memorialize Congress for the passage of a law granting to the soldiers of 1812, the same pension allowed to those who served in the Revolution.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS STILL SPEAKING. The Louisville Courier gives the resolutions of Democratic Conventions in eighteen additional Kentucky counties—making fifty-eight in all—which "have endorsed the Democracy of Buchanan as distinguished from that of Douglas."

There are some nice girls "down East." In South Penobscot some of them hauled a barrel of flour on a hand-sled two miles, to the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Penobscot, and delivered it to him as a thanksgiving present.

The President's Message is in many quarters of the South seriously objected to. Its palpable dishonesty, and its flagrant meanness cannot, anywhere, find much sympathy. Secretary Cobb, has, by taking issue with the President on the tariff question, taken all the gales of popular favor from the free trade localities of the South.

WHERE IS MASSILLON?—A few years ago, every body was going to Massillon. Massillon bought all the produce and Massillon sold all the goods. At least so they claimed in Massillon. Now, unless it be some searcher after curiosities, who goes thither to dig up the bones of defunct mastodons, nobody goes to Massillon. It has become an obsolete idea, except to the holders of the paper of the broken bank of Massillon. Were it not that we see our old friend FOLGER occasionally, who informs us to the contrary, we would have supposed that Massillon had shut up shop, that it was no longer inhabited, that it had dried up.

CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the State Journal says: The President's hands are tied respecting Cuba. He may recommend what he pleases but he can't buy Cuba. For first, Spain won't sell. As for fighting for it, bad as we are, we are scarcely up to that degree of scoundrelism yet. Congress will not vote to steal Cuba this winter nor to purchase it.

The Administration papers have got themselves worked up into a feverish hope that we would have another war with England. But it has all blown over, by the Administration expressing itself satisfied with this explanation of the English for their conduct, although in that explanation they do not concede an inch from the rights they have heretofore exercised—the right of search. BUCHANAN will hardly risk a war with any more formidable power than Mexico or Utah.

Rail Road to the Pacific.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, and formerly of Wooster Ohio, has introduced into Congress, a bill for the construction of a Rail Road from the West part of the Missouri river to the navigable waters of the Sacramento river, with side branches to accommodate the North and the South. This route would pass near Pike's Peak and thence to Utah, crossing the Mountains at the old South Pass. The deep snows of the winter months about the mountains are the most formidable objections to this route. It would pass along the line of settlements begun in the great American wilderness, and would best accommodate all the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. If the gold mines of Western Kansas prove to be what they promise, the tide of emigration turned in that direction will soon carry along the iron horse also.

The Southern route is the favorite with the South, and of course with the Buchanan Administration. It passes wholly through Slave or anticipated Slave territory, and in case of Southern Secession so boldly threatened by the nullification leaders, would be useful only to the Slave Confederacy. The proposed route is through Texas, the Mesilla Valley, Arizona, and Sonora to Guaymas, or the mouth of the Gila. Snows would be no obstacle here, but the difficulties of the great American Desert would have to be overcome, such as the want of wood and water, and the general barrenness of the country on portions of the line.

A novel will case has just been decided by the Seneca County Common Pleas. A Mr. HANDLY made a will in which he bequeathed a certain portion of his wealth to the saying of Mass for the benefit of his own, and the souls of sundry other individuals, which had come to a dead halt in Purgatory, and where they were now suffering by reason of the shortness of funds in the Treasury of the Ministry. Mr. HANDLY wished to relieve these, his friends, from the awkward fix they were caught in, and also secure for his own soul a safe passage through this middle ground, therefore, this provision in his will. But the court decided that the desire was not to any one in being, or to the heirs of any one in being, and the provision named above was set aside, and the souls of Mr. H. and his friends left to get through Purgatory as best they could.

A contractor in Washington, who had a fat job, on calling for his profits from the party standing between him and the Executive, was informed that several thousand dollars of the sum due him, had taken wings, the President having ordered it to be expended in influencing certain State elections! Mr. Buchanan clearly is of opinion that "there's no use of having friends if you can't use them."

Wooster is getting to be quite a town. They have repaired the old Court House and lit it up with gas. Wonder whether the cows and sheep still inhabit it at night, and how they appreciate this kindness of the Commissioners? The County Treasury is to be taken back to its old quarters and the building made burglar proof. The town is dotted over with "dutch groceries," like the spots on a Leopard's back, and the Democrat says that fights are as common as drinks, at these institutions.

For an illustration of the utter and entire subservency of the Northern Locofoes members of Congress, to the South, take the arrangement of the Committees in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the Southern members had everything their own way, even Mr. DOUGLAS was not thought to be dough-foes enough to suit them, so he was relieved of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. In the House, Col. Orr has given the Chairmanship of all the important Committees to Southern members, and on every Committee which has any decided influence on Legislation, he has placed five Southern to four Northern members.

Ohio Delegation in Congress. The Republicans of Ohio have reason to be proud of their Representatives in Congress. Not of one, or a half dozen, but as an entirety, they are men of intelligence, of good habits, and wield more influence at Washington, than the same number of members from any other State in the Union. A Washington letter writer for the Ohio State Journal, whilst noting the doings of Congress, speaks thus of a part of Ohio delegation in that body:

Your little Senator—Pugh, seems to be absent, or at least I have not chanced yet to see him in his seat. How will he stand this winter—for or against Douglas?—The complexion of affairs has greatly changed since his infamous defense of Leecompton last winter, and I hear he will shake hands again with Mr. Douglas.

I noticed Mr. Wade punctually in his seat at 12 M., Monday. Unless ill he is always liked by friends and foes. In the House, the steady, eloquent Bingham, the upright, fearless Sherman, the white-haired Giddings, the placid Mott, and others of the delegation were in their seats. Cox, too, was jovial as ever in spite of his faux pas of last winter.

Mr. Giddings finds himself quite a lion here this session. His peculiar position attracts the general attention of all upon him, for this is his last of twenty sessions. The old man seems to be hale and hearty with many years of life in him. So may it be.

Mr. DOUGLAS' friends in Washington deny that he has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

An Ohio Administration—Abolition Spy in Mobile.

This may seem to be a curious sort of headline. How could an Administration man be an abolitionist? Well, it appears that the President dispatched a spy to Mobile, to take notes of the operations of the filibusters lately congregated at that place. This Administration agent, or spy, was, one Wilson, "Gen. Wilson of Ohio." He is, one Wilson, the late assistant post master at Columbus, who the commission to resolve himself into a smelting committee at Mobile, was given at the solicitation of Sam Medary. When Medary was first given to understand that his room was required at Columbus, and that he could be permitted to slide into the gubernatorial position in Kansas, he is reported to have stated that he would go in peace provided "Gen." Wilson were made post master in his place. That place was, however, vacated for Sam Cox's particular friend, who had been removed during the first stages of the Douglas rebellion, to intimidate Cox and the Ohio Statesman. The Congress man and paper having subsided, and promised to be docile, it was necessary to restate their man in the post-office. Consequently, Medary went out, and Wilson did not go in. Medary packed his baggage for Kansas, and Wilson snuffed the treason tainted air of Mobile. Luckily for Gov. Wilson, his presence in Mobile as an agent of the President, was not suspected until after he had arrived. If he had been detected in the act of prowling around the filibuster camp, he would, undoubtedly, have been lynched at once. The Mobile papers are red hot on the subject. The Register, of the 7th, has a sensational article on the subject. We give extracts which will show its temper:

SPY UPON US.—On Saturday last, some of our citizens ascertained that a secret agent of the government, sent hither for the purpose of embarrassing the emigration to Nicaragua, had been for some days in our midst. As soon as this was definitely known, preparations were made to drive the gentleman from the town; but on enquiry at his hotel, it was discovered that he had left for Washington about 12 o'clock in the day. Judge Campbell took his departure on the same day, about an hour previously, and by a different route. The secret agent—the spy—who was sent to Alabama in order to defeat an enterprise for the extension of slavery, is called Gen. Wilson, and his residence is that hotel of Abolitionism—the State of Ohio.

In addition to all this, a spy from Ohio is sent among us, and he is seen sneaking about the wharves and warehouses of the city, to find out something contraband of Abolition interest and Abolition policy! Judge Campbell, presiding in the U. S. Circuit Court, does not find the Collector, and the Assistant Counsel, and the District Attorney, suitable and efficient agents to carry out his designs against the Nicaragua. Therefore he prevails upon the Executive department to send out a spy from Ohio, in order to hunt down Southern men engaged in Southern policy.

In a long list of insults and injuries inflicted on the Southern people by the Federal authorities, the sending of a spy into our very midst, to watch our houses and our streets, stands supreme.

It was not enough that a Justice of the Supreme Court, adopting the words of the infamous General Mora, President of Costa Rica—known as the murderer of wounded prisoners—should denounce the effort to plant slavery in Nicaragua as "opposed to the religion and civilization of the age." Yet more was needed to fill the measure of Federal insult and injury to the people of the Southern States. An Ohio spy must be sent among us.

The New Orleans Delta commends this article as able and patriotic. "It speaks for itself and in thunder tones at that."

"It will probably arouse a general feeling of indignation amongst all who are not prepared to submit to a general system of Federal espionage. The Delta further remarks:

"An Ohio Abolition spy has been employed by the Government to come South, to sneak into our confidence, in order to betray us at headquarters! We wish the Mobilians had been successful in coming up with Gen. Wilson, of Ohio, secret agent, etc. If they had, he would have at least one report to make at Washington, which would have been neither agreeable to him nor to 'the powers that be.'"

Spiritualist Search for Mr. Thurston. It would seem from a letter, said to be from a responsible source, that some of the spiritual seers in Michigan have not entirely given over the search for the unfortunate Mr. Thurston. The letter is to the Adrian Express, written from Blissfield, Lenawee county, and reports the relation of a spiritual manifestation in that vicinity of late. The recent search for the body of Mr. Thurston under the direction of spirits is thus told:

A company of spiritualists from Riga, of which Mrs. Virginia Ferguson is the medium, her father and three others, directed by the Spirit of Thurston, started out last Saturday to search for his body. They went to Ottawa Lake, from thence (on foot) northerly, passing Bateman's on the county line east of this place, to within two miles of Deerfield; thence easterly about a mile till they came to a marsh in the open lands where the medium located the body, stating that he had fallen head downwards, and lay some two or three feet below the surface.

They cut a hole through the ice and saw an opening in the turf and bog some 18 inches across—apparently caused by the falling of some heavy body—and with a shovel commenced digging; but owing to the amount of water and quicksand running in, made but little headway.

They were told by the Spirit that they would make them all sick to dig up the body then, and were advised to wait. They however cut a pole and forced it down several times in the mud and water, and brought up at three separate times human hair sticking to the pole, which they have with them. They intend to go (as soon as the ground freezes) provided with plank, etc., so as to shut out the water and make a thorough search.

As according to spirit revelation poor Thurston was buried head foremost at considerable depth, the "human hair" on the pole looks like a "tough story," to say nothing of the credulity required to swallow the baloney of it.

CONSIDERABLE HOES.—The Coshocton Democrat says: There have been shipped on the P. C. & C. Railroad, from this place during this week, 6,750 hogs—and D. Robinson has 2,000 now on hand ready to ship. About half as many have been shipped from West Lafayette.

The Rescued Africans of the Echo.

Dr. Rainey who accompanied the rescued negroes of the slave Echo to Liberia, gives a very interesting account of the voyage. The sufferings of the negroes from their diseases were terrible. Seventy-one of the two hundred and seventy-one died before the Niagara reached Monrovia. He says:

"It was the custom to turn a large hose on them twice every week when in the warm latitudes, which became indispensable to the sanitary condition of the ship. It was exceedingly difficult to induce the men to wear a vestige of clothing. The women wore far more modest and decent. All wore strings of beads, or charms, and greggs; some around the neck, and others around the arm or ankle. Every one bore the unmistakable brand of their former owner, which is generally about an inch and a half square, and somewhat in the shape of a G. Nearly every soul was tattooed; some all over the chest, shoulders, cheeks, and forehead. Many had the flesh raised in half cords a quarter of an inch high, a half an inch wide, and, in the various windings, probably a foot, and even two feet long. One, a remarkably quiet, distant, and apparently intelligent girl, whom they called the 'Princess,' was marked all over the chest and abdomen, and from the neck over the shoulders and back to the hips. It was one continued figure of flowers, stars, clusters, &c., such as would be wrought on a lady's collar, if it presented a surface of three square feet. She was evidently conscious of some superiority, and conducted herself like a lady."

"Singing was daily and really delightful amusement, especially when the sun shone out warm, and by some common consent their striae about blankets, bread, pans, and pouches ceased for about an hour; which, however, was really very seldom, not only while living, but actually while dying. Their leader was a little fellow about thirty inches high, with a big head, nearly bald, whom we knew only as 'Mainpot.' He led the music with a grace and fervor that would have pleased Julian. They sang in perfect time many wild and highly awakening songs, and especially pleased us in their choruses, which at times wound up with a wild and really thrilling effect. They constantly got into fights, but never gave a blow. It was a senseless pull and tug for hours together, while the parties to the fray would cry and complain like children. They seemed by no means destructive in their propensities."

"A most singular case; however, occurred on board. We had just been reading Dr. Livingston's account of the numerous ordeals for witchcraft, when at the breakfast hour we heard a scream and scuffle on deck. It proved to be the only contest for life and death which came under our notice, and was between two women. One, the mother of a very sick and lingering babe, accused the other of having bewitched her child, and determined to kill her. She was actually choking her to death. The sailors found it difficult to separate them. The mother wept frantically, and demanded the 'ordeal' test of the witch, avowing that both her babe and herself would have to die. Nearly all of them sympathized with the mother, as, according to their theory, no one can die a natural death. The captain had her immediately put into irons, and it was not until night came on that she begged to be relieved, and promised that she would no further molest the witch. As soon as the witch stepped on a shore in Monrovia she recognised in a large, tall, black man her Congo brother, who had been stolen and shipped on the Pons, and finally sent to Liberia in 1845. The meeting was positively touchingly affecting."

He states that Liberia is in a prosperous condition, and says:

"Liberia is evidently advancing, and if she can only be protected by Christendom from the outrages which France is practicing on her, and which cause nine-tenths of the interior wars that weaken her, she will rapidly assume a position of interest to us and to the world, in trade as well as in the progress of civilization. I have nowhere else seen a place on earth so well fitted for the hopeful development of the colored man as Liberia. A general remark to me by colonists was, 'This, sir, is a great country for darkies.' I was most forcibly impressed with the fact, especially after leaving the poverty-stricken and beggaring population of the Cape Verde, that but one single soul asked me for alms during the nine days that I was on shore."

California News.

FRASER RIVER GOLD. The amount of Fraser river gold dust deposited in the United States Branch Mint of this city, from the 19th of May to the 15th of November, inclusive, is: Before melting, 9992.36 ounces; after melting, 8333.56 ounces; loss in melting, 750.30 ounces; being 8.35 per cent., 5.14 per cent. more than the average loss on California gold. The total value of the above 9992.36 ounces is \$140,380.35. From all we can gather, the total amount of Fraser river gold that has reached this country since the 19th of May last, is about \$425,000, or about \$70,000 per month for six months. To extract this amount of gold, from two to ten thousand diggers have been employed, and averaging the number at four thousand men, will give a return of about \$106 per man for six months, or about \$18 per month. In making the above rough computation, we do not think that the number of diggers estimated is too large, but rather below the actual fact. A comparison between the gold yield of Fraser river region, and the poorest mining country of California, will show greatly in favor of the latter.—San Francisco National.

A NEW EXCITEMENT.

The report of the existence of Gold on the Gila and Colorado rivers, has created quite an excitement among the gold seekers of all portions of the State. Over one hundred persons have already engaged passage by the overland stage for the new diggings. It would do well at the present time to remember the trite axiom of "look before you leap," and "when you know you are right," as Dary Crockett said, "go ahead." Fraser river held out splendid inducements, although it did turn out a failure.

Will Sour Kront Explode?

That's the question, and it has been decided in the affirmative at Cincinnati, where, says the Enquirer of that city, a barrel of the article, which for months had been lying in the cellar of a commission house, on being removed, burst like gunpowder, the staves flying in every direction, and wounding a number of the men. The fact that filled the cellar is described as exceeding the aggregated stinks of the city of Cologne.

News Items.

HUNTING WITH ARTILLERY.—Albert Pike went out recently with Major Rector, Indian superintendent, to assist in the payment of the Indian annuities among the tribes west of Arkansas. A correspondent of the Fort Smith Herald, writing from the Creek agency, describes Colonel Pike's method of hunting the grouse or prairie hen: "Knowing how wild they are, he came prepared to outwit them. He hunts with a piece of artillery, and when he discovers a flock he unlimbers, sights the gun, and touches her off. He rarely misses.—It is very exciting to see a dozen grouse fluttering with broken wings among twice as many dead ones, and the Colonel charging them around and catching them. His usual charge is a pound of powder and a quarter of a bag of turkey or swan shot.—He killed, in John Bell's field, below here, the other day, 38 grouse at a single fire. Major Rector, who accompanied him, thinks he must have crippled 1,000, that got off among the cornstalks and cockle bars."

At Plymouth, Mass., a few rogues fixed up something in the shape of a fire engine, mounted it on a regular engine carriage, attached ropes, &c., &c., and so completely disguised it that, upon an alarm of fire excited on purpose by the burning of a tar barrel, the company attached to said engine seized the counterfeit machine, dragged it to the place of conflagration, and did not discover the trick until their attention was excited by the laugh of "the crowd."

ANOTHER ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A man named Lusemb, of Lynn, Mass., designing to go on a shooting expedition on Monday, took down his gun, and, without knowing it was loaded, placed the cartridges of the gun near a light, and commenced blowing through the barrel. One barrel proved to be loaded, and the flame of the lamp caused the powder to explode, sending the charge through his head, killing him instantly.

HORRID.—It is supposed that the girls will, "to a man," quit going to school in Marietta township, Marshall county, Iowa, for the school directors have issued their official mandate that no girls attending any of the public schools of that district shall wear hoops. It is expected that crinolines will expand with indignation at this foray upon fashion.

CURIOSITY.—A man in Buffalo, New York, wears a most rare and ancient curiosity in the shape of a wooden watch, one hundred and fifty-six years old! It was made by Casper Glatz Stetten, of Switzerland, in 1702. The pinions and verge are of steel; the barrel, main, and scope wheels are composed of brass, and so is the balance. The rest of the watch is entirely of wood, including the case.

IMMENSE SHEEP MOVEMENT.—The Santa Fe (N. M.) Gazette states that 109,000 sheep are about to be taken from Benaville and Valentin counties, in that Territory, overland to California. There is also a drove of 10,000 from Ohio, now at Santa Fe, bound for the same destination.

SOME APPLES.—Over thirteen hundred barrels of apples have been shipped from East Hamilton, Conn., within the last few weeks, and in the same time, over seventy thousand gallons of cider have been sent there.

One of the funniest things got up in New York lately was the excursion of an angry association, in barouche of the target excursion.—Each man carries an anger instead of a gun, a Calathumbian hand accompanies them, and the exercise consists in walking blindfold to the target and boring a hole through it. Not one man in twenty can do it, and the blunders that are made cause a great deal of sport.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, by a vote of 56 to 52, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue.

Interesting Foreign News.

The telegraph report of the news by the Persia was unusually meager, while the advices from Europe possess more than ordinary interest. Persia sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 27th, and had a long passage. Up to that time nothing had been heard of the missing steamship Indian Empire, and her loss with all on board is seriously apprehended.

Numerous disastrous shipwrecks had occurred on the English coast. Others are reported from the Mediterranean, and still others from the southwestern coast of China.

The death of Admiral Lord Lyons is announced from England, and that of M. Boulay de la Meurthe from France. The intelligence of Lord Napier's removal to Berlin is confirmed. The Hon. Richard Lyons, now Lord Lyons, had been appointed his successor; but it is still unknown how far his accession to the Peerage may influence his acceptance or declension. The trial of M. de Montalembert had resulted in his conviction, and that of his publisher. The Count was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 3,000 francs. The London Press is severe in its strictures upon the proceedings.

One of the young English Princes is to visit the Canadas. The steamship Great Eastern is soon to be made ready for sea. Her first trip will probably be to Portland next summer. It was reported at Paris that an Anglo French fleet would leave on the 19th of December for the Gulf of Mexico, well provided against filibusters. Sr. Bos Orlano has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Gen. Cancha will, however, remain until the difficulties with Mexico are arranged. Prince Napoleon was about to resign the Administration of the Colonies that he might devote himself to the government of Algeria.

The subject of the Nicaragua transit occupies much attention in Europe. There appears to be a general disposition to check the American pretensions in that quarter; and to abrogate the Monroe doctrine. The Prussian elections had resulted in the triumph of the Constitutional party. There was a short crop of tea in China this year. All foreigners employed in the Kingdom of Naples are to be naturalized.

ZANESVILLE AND THE STATE FAIR. The Zanesville Courier copies the remarks of the Leader complimentary to the capital of Muskingum in connexion with the probability of the location of the next State Fair at that point, and remarks:

We don't know exactly about the "brushing up," for though some of them have done the handsome thing, many of our property-holders are 'down' with so serious an attack of chronic 'foginess' that but little can be hoped for in that quarter; but we can safely promise, that, in case the next Fair is held here, our citizens generally will do the honors and hospitalities of the occasion in at least as good style as any city of its size in the country possibly could, and, we think, a little better.

Spirit of Washington Letters.

The Philadelphia Press letter says: **WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.** The ceremony of swearing in Mr. Keim to fill the place of Glancy Jones was witnessed with a good deal of curiosity and interest yesterday. There was good natured laughter from all sides of the Hall, though a few gentlemen from Pennsylvania looked a little long-faced and melancholy. It was but a specimen of the result of the recent elections, and coming right up on the heels of the President's insane defence of Leecompton, it was not without its significance.

YOU'RE TOO LATE TO COME TO SUPPER—SWEARING ALL ROUND.

The Philadelphia Press' letter says: **WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.** The President has reconsidered his social programme, and yesterday invited a number of Republicans to take dinner with him. I understand that, like most of his hospitalities, these latter came "too late," and the Republicans, having been compelled to appease their hunger during the long session outside the Presidential mansion, have resolved to appease it in the same way during the short session. It is now given out that not a single member of the Republican party will consent to put his legs under the Executive mabogony.

DOUGLAS ONLY DEGRADED TO THE RANKS.

The New York Post's letter says: **WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.** Mr. Douglas is named next on the Ter. Com. The wonder is that he is retained at all, that he is not thrown out altogether as an "opposition" man. That they did not do so is an important fact. Douglas is not discarded by the party. The party can no more afford to lose him than they could afford to spare Fitch and Bright from the Senate. Mr. Douglas has had his sword taken away, has been stripped of his gild emblems of office, and sent into the ranks disgraced. The Administration party still recognize him as one of the fold, but withhold from him all power not belonging to a private. I understand that the arguments employed by the opponents of Douglas, in the caucus, was, that to throw him entirely overboard would create sympathy for him, and enable him the easier to set up in the business for himself. The party prefers to keep him within the ring, where they can control him, and on every favorable opportunity treat him to a "bear hug." The champions for Mr. Douglas in the caucus, were Green, of Missouri; Stuart, of Michigan; Rice and Shields, of Minnesota; Brown, of Mississippi; Clingman, of North Carolina; and Thompson, of New Jersey.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

The N. Y. Courier letter says: **WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.** The boarding of the Washington at San Juan was not an exercise of the right of search, but only of the practice of it. The right of search, as abandoned by Lord Aberdeen in 1842, in his correspondence with this Government while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. It was abandoned again in express terms by Lord Malmesbury in 1858, who generally concurred in Gen. Cass' statement of international law on that subject. But the practice of search is a very different thing from the right of search, and the distinction is recognized by the officers of all governments.—Neither the British nor the American government will surrender the practice, though both disclaim the right. The correspondence accompanying the President's Message shows that the boarding and detention of vessels suspected of actual violations of law, are practised equally by American, French and British cruisers.—They are sanctioned by a maritime regulation indispensable to the police of the seas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

It is now beyond doubt that Mr. Buchanan formally agreed that Secretary Cobb should make the Administration arguments against the interests of Pennsylvania, while he (the President) would relieve himself by some mock heroics in favor of the interest. Mr. Cobb addresses himself to the South, and remains in the Cabinet on the condition that he is to secure the South for such measures of the Administration as the South may desire. Mr. Buchanan addresses himself to the North, and when the time for action arrives on the tariff question will take care publicly to regret his inability to carry out his views. Fancy such a condition of things in the Cabinet of General Jackson, or in that of any other Southern President! The head of the Administration at war with its own right hand, making a pretension of devotion to the theory, while the right hand is vigorously doing destruction upon this subject in the Presidential presence! What a subject for the prolific pencil of Punch—this harmonious disagreement between the Chief Magistrate of our country and his immediate organ and advocate!

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

The Tribune's correspondent says: Senator Wilson will introduce on Monday a Pacific Railroad bill the provisions of which are substantially as follows: The President and Senate to appoint civil engineers, who within two years shall locate the route for the Railroad from the Missouri to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 45th parallel. The road to be built by Government provided the route selected is approved by the President and the sums to be raised by loans in sums of not more than a million annually. From the passage of the act until the location of the road, all the public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be opened to pre-emption to actual settlers, after the road is located. The proceeds of the sales of lands for 150 miles on each side shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

AN IMPROPER GRAND JUROR.—L. D. Boynton was one of the Grand Jurors who indicted a score of persons residing in Oberlin, Ohio, for aiding in the rescue of a fugitive slave. During the investigation, or since, it has come out that this man Boynton sent his son, a boy of twelve years of age, to hire the fugitive to go to his father's dig potatoes. The fugitive got into the clutches of the Slave Catchers! That Grand Juror should receive some fat office from Buchanan.—Albany Journal.

That Grand Juror, we understand, already boasts that Buchanan has sent his name to the Senate for confirmation as Postmaster at Oberlin, in office of \$1,200 salaries.—Cleveland Leader.

The Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives an account of the English-Montgomery fracas, furnished by himself, which differs materially from that published Saturday. Mr. M.'s account is fully corroborated by Messrs. Wm. Cauch and Danl. Cox, who witnessed the affair, and who state that Mr. English spoke, saying, "How are you, Mr. Montgomery?" Montgomery neither spoke or paid attention to his salutation, but proceeded on down the avenue. Mr. English stepped after him a few steps, and struck him from behind with his cane, a very deadly blow on the side of the head.

Montgomery turned on him: English stepped back and drew his sword cane as though about to stab Montgomery with it. Montgomery stepped back into the avenue and caught up a piece of brick. English was running when Montgomery threw the brick and hit him on the heel or lower part of the leg.

Montgomery went back for another stone and English ran rapidly away up 14th st. When Montgomery came back English had run half a square and was beyond his reach.

We were the only persons close by.—We saw and heard all that passed. Montgomery did not speak till after he was struck. Mr. Thomas Keener corroborates the above.

English has been held to bail for assault.

Montgomery's face is badly bruised and he has kept his room since, attended by physicians. Mr. M. had already twice passed English on Saturday without speaking.

Something of a Pile.

The executors of the late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, found the following:

CASH ON HAND.
Deposited in Hamilton Bank.....\$317,287 84
Deposited in State Bank.....234,774 57
Deposited in Massachusetts Bank 303,457 15
Deposited in Merchants' Bank.....438,294 12
Deposited in Union Bank.....273,163 23
Deposited in New England Bank 266,261 37
Deposited in Boston Bank.....268,726 93
Cash deposited in the name of executors in New England Bank.....13,300 22
Deposited in the Eagle Bank.....5,436 85
The name of an executor.....5,436 85
Total amount on hand.....\$2,008,358 98

It will be recollected that during the panic of a year ago, a statement was made that one individual had \$2,000,000 on deposit in the Boston Banks. This statement doubtless referred to Mr. Francis.—He appears to have "let it lay," until his death. Can this exhibit be paralleled? We think not.

State Convention of the U. G. R. R.

The State Central Committee of the U. G. R. R. have issued a call for a Convention of that Society at Columbus, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th, 1859. All Anti-Slavery Societies in Ohio are requested to send in their delegates; and each delegate is also requested to bring in reports in relation to the amount of business done by said Societies; the amount of business carried on by